



Department of  
Environmental  
Conservation

## Environmental Site Remediation Database Search Details

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### Site Record

#### Administrative Information

**Site Name:** K - Stewart Ave. - Garden City Holder

**Site Code:** 130120

**Program:** State Superfund Program

**Classification:** A

**EPA ID Number:**

#### Location

**DEC Region:** 1

**Address:** 600 Stewart Ave.

**City:** East Garden City    **Zip:** 11530

**County:** Nassau

**Latitude:** 40.730599107

**Longitude:** -73.611689511

**Site Type:**

**Estimated Size:** 9.5 Acres

### Site Owner(s) and Operator(s)

#### Site Description

**Location:** The former East Garden City Holder Station site is located in an urban area. The entrance to the site is located at 600 Stewart Avenue, Garden City, Nassau County. Site

**Features:** The main site features on the 9.5 acre property include a LIPA-operated electrical substation, and a National Grid-operated natural gas gate station. The rest of the site is unpaved and covered with bluestone. **Current Zoning/Use:** Both the electrical and natural gas stations are active, as well as a National Grid office building, on the industrial-zoned property.

The surrounding parcels consist largely of commercial and industrial properties. The nearest residential area is 0.2 miles to the southwest. **Past Use of the Site:** The gas holder was constructed on the site prior to 1936, and operated until approximately 1970. Any MGP-related contamination at the site would have been a result of the gas storage operations. The holder

was dismantled by 1975 and the electrical substation was subsequently built, which is still active today. Site Geology and Hydrogeology: The topography of the site is relatively flat, with a general topographic gradient sloping to the south. In general, the geology underlying Nassau County consists of a southeastward thickening wedge of unconsolidated deposits overlying crystalline bedrock. The unconsolidated deposits are a sand and gravel layer, alternating layers of fine sand, silt and clay, a clay layer, then sand and gravel on top of bedrock. Groundwater is expected to be encountered approximately 20 to 25 feet below grade, with flow generally to the south or southwest.

## Contaminants of Concern (Including Materials Disposed)

### Contaminant Name/Type

coal tar

## Site Environmental Assessment

Based on the investigations conducted to date, the primary constituents of concern at the site include arsenic, mercury and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), primarily of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). These contaminants were found in shallow subsurface soils (0 to 6 feet below ground surface), predominantly at the northeastern portion of the electrical substation. Concentrations of mercury ranged from 6 to 450 ppm; arsenic from 23 to 115 ppm; and PAHs ranged from non-detect to 3 ppm. The site characterization for the MGP portion of the site was completed in June of 2011. Slightly elevated levels of PAHs were found in surface soils for only one constituent above Industrial soil cleanup objectives (SCOs). In groundwater, there were slight exceedances for BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene) and chlorinated solvents in the upgradient wells, which would indicate an off-site source. The only exceedance in groundwater on site was for cyanide (1,590 ug/L); yet there were no exceedances at the downgradient monitoring wells. A hardened tar was found in two locations on the site: around the gas holder at depths of 1.5 and 11.5 feet below ground surface; and within a 36 inch pipe at the base of the former gas holder. An Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) was completed in 2008 to remove the mercury and arsenic impacted soils in the northeast corner of the substation. For the MGP portion of the site, an environmental easement will be placed which will govern both the land use and groundwater use restrictions. The area of the hardened tar exposed within the 36 inch pipe has been capped with an asphalt surface.

## Site Health Assessment

Drinking contaminated groundwater is not expected because the area is served by public water. Contact with uncovered, potentially contaminated soil is possible on approximately half of the site while fencing, buildings and pavement prevent contact with soil on the remainder of the site. The potential for soil vapor intrusion to impact the indoor air of buildings on and off the site will be evaluated.

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